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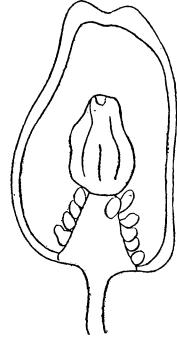
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Botanical Notes.

A Strange Thing in Peppers. While examining some peppers for a new anthracnose, a peculiar structure was found within one of the fruits. In the ordinary mature pepper there is a fleshy columella rising from the base half way to the apex, upon which the seeds are borne. In the fruit in question this columella or compound placentæ was crowned by a small fruit not at all unlike a normal pod and was green. The accompanying outline engraving shows the position of the internal parts of the pepper with the young fruit in position. While it is interesting to go off into abstruse philosophy and endeavor to account for this strange method of secondary fruiting, the writer will restrain himself and leave the fact for those who may be inclined to speculate with.



BYRON D. HALSTED.

Hybrid Plants.—Why should we assume that because a form of *Solidago serotina* is sterile, that it may, *therefore*, be a hybrid? Is the sterile form of *Cnicus arvensis* a hybrid? Possibly I have had as much experience by actual experiments in hybridizing as any one, but I never found hybrids any more sterile than other plants. On the other hand I have known of numerous cases of sterility, that are certainly not hybrids, so numerous as to considerably outweigh the latter.

THOS. MEEHAN.

Melia Azederach.—We used to get seed from Alabama and Mississippi. The plants were easily killed by light winters. Seeds from Virginia give plants that prove hardy in Germantown, near Philadelphia. This is also true of *Magnolia grandiflora*. The facts are interesting as showing that the common belief in acclimation is not wholly a myth.

THOS. MEEHAN.

The Pubescence of the Achenes of Solidago. I have examined a considerable number of specimens of *Solidago* with pubescent achenes. And in every case, so far, I have found the hairs of this pubescence *twin*, that is, there are always two cylindrical cells grown together longitudinally, and separate, if at all, only near the apex.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

A Question for Teachers. How far shall we yield to the incursions of the new Latin and Greek pronunciations? For a long time I have held conservative ground as regards botanical names, but now I am forced by circumstances to partly adopt the heterodox modern notions. When my students speak of "Rahnoon-kulahkeei" and "Istivation" (I spell the words phonetically) I now, with some mental effort, recognize a family of plants and a condition of the bud. Not without a shudder, however, do I respond in kind, still, I am convinced we must come to it, and we had better yield gracefully; at least there should be uniformity between teacher and pupil.

Brown University, Mar. 17, 1891.

W. W. BAILEY.

Still Further Notes on the Flora of the Rangeley Lakes, Maine. I have read with much interest the articles in the BULLETIN of Oct. '89, and Feb. '90, by Mr. L. N. Johnson and E. L. Rand, Esq., and feel impelled to send an additional list of plants which I collected there in the months of July and August, thereby contributing thirty-seven new ones to the published list:

Caulophyllum thalictroides; *Brasenia peltata*; *Dentaria diphylla*; *Stellaria borealis*; *Rhamnus alnifolia*; *Acer Pennsylvanicum*; *Acer spicatum*; *Trifolium agrarium*; *Rosa nitida*; *Potentilla palustris*; *Cornus Canadensis*; *Galium trifidum*, var., *pusillum*; *Solidago macrophylla*; *Inula Helenium*; *Tanacetum Huronense*; *Vaccinium Vitis-Ideæ*; *Moneses grandiflora*; *Pyrola minor*; *Mentha Canadensis*; *Scutellaria lateriflora*; *Scutellaria galericulata*; *Rumex sanguineus*; *Microstylis monophyllos*; *Corallorhiza innata*; *Listera cordata*; *Habenaria bracteata*; *Habenaria dilatata*; *Habenaria obtusata*; *Habenaria orbiculata*; *Habenaria fimbriata*; *Smilax rotundifolia*; *Trillium erectum*; *Juncus effusus*; *Botrychium simplex*; *Botrychium lanceolatum*; *Botrychium matricariæfolium*; *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

KATE FURBISH.

Notes from Long Island. The following plants have been found by me growing without cultivation, though some have undoubtedly recently escaped, and are not permanent.

In Cypress Hills Cemetery, *Muscari botryodies*, *Bellis perennis*, *Hieracium aurantiacum*, which I also found common in

fields at Summit, Schoharie Co., N. Y., and a friend found it at Saratoga. At New Lots I have seen young trees of *Pawlonia* growing along fence rows; *Medicago sativa* in an uncultivated field, and *Trifolium hybridum* is common, as it is in Brooklyn and elsewhere on the western part of Long Island. At Fresh Pond is a patch of *Stellaria graminea*. At Maspeth *Chelidonium majus* is permanent. My wife found *Trifolium incarnatum* growing in an open field on Shelter Island. *Apium nodiflorum* was found at Forbell's Landing, probably not established.

Asclepias obtusifolia, *Tephrosia Virginiana* and *Euphorbia Ipecacuanhæ* are common in Woodhaven; *Kalmia latifolia*, *K. angustifolia* and *Calopogon tuberosus*, forma *albiflorus*, occur at Forbell's Landing, as also *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*, *Gerardia purpurea*, forma *albiflora*, *Sabbatia stellaria*, forma *albiflora*, *Aster concolor* and *Aster Nova-Angliæ*, forma *albiflora*. *Liparis liliifolia* and *Aralia hispida* occur in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

GEORGE D. HULST.

Eatonia Dudleyi, Vasey, in *Connecticut*. This grass was found by the writer, in May, 1890, near Shelden's Cove, in the town of Lyme. It grew in fair abundance upon wooded slopes, bordering the creek. This species has not hitherto, so far as I know, been reported from New England. I have to thank Dr. Watson and Prof. Eaton, for confirming the identity of specimens from this locality.

CHARLES B. GRAVES, M. D.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

A Correction. In Mr. Fernald's list of Maine plants, April BULLETIN, *Hypericum Canadense*, var. *minimum*, should be omitted. [Eds.]

Reviews of Foreign Literature.

Protoplasmic Union between the Neighboring Elements of the Plant.—In the *Botanische Zeitung*, beginning January 2d, 1891, and ending January 30th, is a long article by F. Kienitz-Gerloff with the above title. It is much too long to give a fair idea of its contents in the space allotted the reviewer, but a summary of his results and conclusions is as follows: After explaining the methods of investigating, a long list of plants is given in which this continuity of protoplasmic threads was observed. The list